

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ГІРНИЧИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



ЕЛЕКТРОТЕХНІЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ Кафедра перекладу

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ З АУДІЮВАННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ для самостійної роботи студентів першого курсу

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Вивчення основної іноземної мови як навчального предмету в системі підготовки перекладачів спрямоване на засвоєння різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності, як письмової так і усної. Мета курсу практики перекладу полягає в навчанні культури іноземного спілкування. Вміння здійснювати комунікацію залежить значною мірою від того, наскільки студенти опанували навички розуміння на слух англійської мови в природному темпі в обсязі, встановленому програмою тематики. Лабораторні роботи сприятимуть подоланню можливих труднощів розуміння на слух, що існують у студентів 1-2 курсів. Лабораторні роботи складаються з аудіоматеріалів, що передбачається програмою з англійської мови для студентів за спеціальністю „Переклад.” До звукового запису текстів, зробленого носіями мови, додається графічний варіант (tapescripts) з метою забезпечення можливості самоконтролю розуміння на слух, а також система завдань спрямованих на розвиток мовного, предметного і логічного розуміння.

MAKING ACQUAINTANCE. SOCIALISING

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic MAKING ACQUAINTANCE. SOCIALISING.

Exercise 2. Listen to the texts.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

avoid, shaking, farewell, to produce an unintentional bang on the nose, to be accustomed to, to click, heels, drills, queues, to remain good-tempered, boasting, to conceal, to be embarrassed, to leave much to be desired.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

1. On what occasion will an Englishman shake hands with you?
2. What should a foreign guest remember if he is going to kiss a lady's hand?
3. What matters in offering one's hand first?
4. What makes the British neither raise their hats to each other nor click their heels?
5. What is one of the most striking features of English life?
6. What are Englishmen never tired of?
7. What do many Englishman do on Saturday?
8. How far away is the sea?
9. What type of man seems to be the most popular?
10. What does every nation form for itself?

Exercise 5. Are the following statements true or false?

1. English people remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.
2. Men friends are used to raising their hats when meeting in the street.
3. English people don't like displaying their emotions.
4. An Englishman doesn't conceal his knowledge.
5. English people prefer an apartment in a block of flats.

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Reproduce it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and reproduce all of them extract by extract. Record your retelling.

Exercise 11. Listen to the extract 1.2. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 12. Make up a plan for retelling of the texts you've heard. Retell the texts. Record your retelling.

Exercise 13. Write a summary of the texts.

Laboratory Work NO.2.

HOME AND FAMILY

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic HOME AND FAMILY.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

half Swiss, to paint pictures for a living, stockbroker, half-sisters, auntie, to be overjoyed, to be retired, to resume one's careers, the immediate family.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Is it true or false?

1. Vivien's brothers are computer programmers, aren't they?
2. Her mother paints pictures for a living, doesn't she?
3. Vivien's both brothers live in London, don't they?
4. Her father is retired now, isn't he?
5. He used to import whisky and fertilizer, didn't he?

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. How many are they in Vivien's family?
2. Where do Vivien's parents live?
3. What is an English stereotypical family?
4. Who paints pictures for a living in her family?
5. Why does she have to buy quite a lot of presents at Christmas?
6. Where did her parents live for much of their married life and why?
7. Who was the breadwinner and the head of the family?
8. How often does Vivien visit her parents?
9. How many years are there between Vivien and her brothers?
10. What do her brothers do?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combination (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Reproduce it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract. Record your retelling.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Мої батьки живуть у сільській місцевості на південному заході Англії. Коли я жила в Англії, то майже кожен місяць відвідувала їх, а зараз приїжджаю до них тільки два рази на рік. Звичайно на Різдво, щоправда, не цього року. Вони живуть у глибинці, і там здорово! Є річка, і можна довго ходити в тиші та відпочивати від міської метушні, Найджел часто відвідує батьків, тому що живе в Лондоні, і привозить до них дітей, ну а Кріс, звичайно, не може приїжджати так часто, він дуже зайнятий своєю роботою в Гонконзі. Типова англійська родина складається з чоловіка, дружини, двох з половиною дітей (по статистиці) та kota із собакою. У нас, до речі, два kota. Це мої kota. Коли я їхала в Угорщину, то віддала цих kota мамі, їй це не дуже сподобалось, але потім вона звикла і полюбила їх. Раніш у нас і собака був - золотавий лабрадор, але його довелося приспати, тому що він сильно занедужав. Було так шкода його. Зараз родина, як мені здається змінилася - з'явилося багато родин з однією дитиною. Багато хто розводиться, живуть окремо і самі виховують дітей.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.3.

PERSON'S APPEARANCE

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic PERSON'S APPEARANCE.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

placid, affectionate, good stamina, self-confidence, obsessive, habitwise, perceptive, grumpy, witty, sensitive.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Vivien is particularly obsessive, habitwise.
2. She hardly knows her brothers.

3. Swimming is not a very good form of exercise.
- 4. Vivien does not believe in any kind of spiritual life.
5. She is similar in personality to her father.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. How tall is Vivien on the metric scale?
2. Is she overweight?
3. What are the suggested ways to avoid being overweight?
4. What does swimming give people?
5. Does Vivien braid her hair?
6. Why does she get more stressed out nowadays than she used to?
7. What helps people to be self-confident?
8. What's her credo?
9. What kind of personality does her mother have?
10. What makes her father grumpy?
11. Do Vivien's parents interfere in her life?
12. What are her brothers similar in?
13. How did she get acquainted with her friend?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Reproduce it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Я соромлива, не люблю знайомитися з людьми, нервую, не знаю що сказати, але зараз я стала набагато впевненіше в собі. Якщо в людини є робота і є, про що розповісти іншим, то це додає йому чи їй упевненості.

Мені здається, треба завжди бути готовим до пізнання нового, до знайомства з новими людьми, тримати розум відкритим, намагатися жити гідно і не заподіювати зла іншим.

Ми навчаємося на власному досвіді. Коли життя не ладиться, то треба задуматися, розумієте, сприйняти це як урок.

Напевно, у мене характер мами. Говорять, моя мама завжди спокійна та привітна. Вона дуже доброзичлива до гостей, і якщо я привожу своїх друзів до дому, вона завжди мила і чарівна, хоча іноді вона може і досить критично відноситися до людей. Не знаю, чи відбувається таке тільки з англійцями, коли люди зовні здаються ввічливими і дружелюбними, а за вашою спиною стають іншими. Я з такими ситуаціями вже зіштовхувалась у своєму житті.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.4.

MEALS. WHAT WE EAT

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic MEALS. WHAT WE EAT.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

low-fat food, lard, sunflower oil, advert, lentils, fibre, breakfast cereals, bran, carnivore, bones and joints.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Lard is more preferable to cook in than sunflower.
2. Olive oil belongs to a kind of fats which are more healthy.
3. Coffee has absolutely no effect on Vivien.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. "You are what you eat" ... Explain the content of this cliché.
2. Why isn't a Hungarian diet good for health?
3. What are Hungarians used to cooking everything in?
4. What are the most healthy diets you know?
5. Why should we eat more fibre?
6. Where can we get protein from? What do we need it for?
7. Why is fish really good to eat?
8. What effect do coffee, tea, chocolate have on people?
9. Would a Health Education advert change your attitude to the product if you knew it was sponsored by its producers? What does your group-mate think about this? Compare your answer with the one of your partner's.
10. What product is spoken about in this connection?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them exact by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Як мені здається, є розхожа формула підтримки здоров'я: «Твоє здоров'я - у тім, що ти їси». Мені здається, це правильно. Зі сторінок газет та журналів нам постійно повторюють: «Не споживайте жирну їжу, скорочуйте споживання жиру». Угорська кухня зовсім далека від цього, тому що вони звикли усі готувати на салі. Правда, зараз вони навіть по телебаченню рекламують споживання соняшникової олії замість тваринного жиру, але, як з'ясувалося, спонсором була компанія по виробництву соняшникової олії.

Нам треба їсти більше клітковини, і це ще одна обставина на користь вегетаріанства, тому що якщо ви не їсте м'яса, тоді вам потрібно одержувати протеїни через інші продукти, наприклад, через боби, коричневий рис чи сою. у яких багато клітковини. В Англії випускають спеціальні пластівці для сніданку, вони жахливі, але в них повно висівок. У них зовсім немає смаку, але ви одержуєте багато клітковини від однієї чашки таких пластівців.

В овочах і фруктах теж багато клітковини. По можливості, їх треба вживати сирими. Іноді взимку важко знайти свіжі овочі, вірніше, знайти можна, але вони дорогі.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.5.

DAILY ROUTINE

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic DAILY ROUTINE.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

to work freelance, to jot down the information, a little stall, the political comings and goings, short news briefs, juicy stories, robberies, bread rolls, to be pushy, to chop up vegetables, to be exhausted.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. She never buys any fruit from a little stall on the street.
2. She dislikes writing short news briefs.
3. She finds quite easy dealing with people on the phone.
4. It's quite tempting to just stay in and watch TV in the evening.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Has Vivien's morning routine changed a lot? Why?
2. How long did it take her to get to work?
3. What did Vivien do in the morning when she got to work?
4. What excuse did she have in Hungary?
5. What did she have for lunch?
 6. What does Vivien actually enjoy?
 7. What does where she goes out in the evening depend on?
 8. Does she enjoy the business side of journalism? Why?
 9. What and why does she actually enjoy doing?
 10. What is she fed up with? Why?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Додому я поверталася близько сьомої години. Довго затримувалася в редакції, потім по дорозі робила покупки, а дома відразу ж бралася за готування вечері. Моя подруга по квартирі готувала рідко, може, раз у тиждень, а мені подобається це заняття, мені воно допомагає розслабитися. Після напруженої розумової діяльності приємно різати овочі і думати про щось стороннє.

Після вечері ми звичайно дивимося телевізор. Я віддаю перевагу новинам на англійській та угорській. Дуже часто на вихідних, я просто відпочиваю вдома, але якщо кудись виходжу, то це або в кіно, або в гості до когось з друзів. Мої виходи залежать від мого гаманця. Іноді я ходжу в ресторан чи піццерию.

Коли я приходжу додому з роботи, я звичайно так виснажена, що просто сиджу, дивлюсь в телевізор і п'ю чай весь вечір, а потім йду спати опівночі.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.6.

AT UNIVERSITY

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic AT UNIVERSITY.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember according to the tape-recording:

to get high enough grades, to be given a grant, a lump sum of money, to pay one's rent, compulsory, a hall of residence, to study for one's finals, continuous assessment

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. The amount of a grant is graded according to the marks you got during exams.

2. There was some sort of continuous assessment in Leeds.

3. Classes are not compulsory at university.

4. Students have to pay a grant back after graduating from university.

5. It's very difficult for a student to survive especially in Leeds.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What grades do universities require?

2. What university did Vivien enter and why?

3. What is a grant?

4. What is a grant graded according to?

5. What do the words "to live on a grant" mean?

6. What is a difference between being at school and at university?

7. What is a hall of residence and what do students do there?

8. What does Vivien think about finals?

9. How long does the curriculum at university last?

10. What makes students crazy with stress?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Reproduce it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and reproduce all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

В університеті все зовсім не так, як у школі, тому що ти наданий сам собі. Я знала багатьох студентів, що не ходили на заняття, якщо ці заняття були не обов'язковими.

У цілому, це були три роки задоволення: я вивчала те, що хотіла, я вперше була далеко від домівки і мала свої власні кошти, на які могла ходити на концерти і різні вечірки. Перший рік я жила в гуртожитку, це було схоже на життя в інтернаті. Там було багато

вісімнадцятирічних, які вперше вирвалися з дому. Зрозуміло, вони не вміли ні приготувати собі їжу, ні прати, ні простежити за своєю зовнішністю й одягом. Усе це полегшувало звикання до самотнього життя. Ми вчилися доглядати за собою, ми вчилися готувати та робити уборку, і в той же час, ми не забували знаходити час для підготовки до випускних іспитів. Ці іспити містили в собі навчальний матеріал за всі три роки, так що вчити приходилося дуже багато, до липня, коли наставала пора іспитів, напруга зростала у декілька разів. Деякі думають, що подібна практика не дуже гарна, і було б непогано виробити якусь систему беззупинної атестації, тому що дуже багато студентів, що добре і старанно навчаються весь рік, під час іспитів майже божеволіють від напруги і зовсім нічого не пам'ятають. Мені здається, це треба зробити, тому що за ті три години, що триває іспит, все рівно не можна показати все, чому ти навчився за три роки.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.7.

SEASONS AND WEATHER

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic SEASONS AND WEATHER.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as any as you remember according to the tape-recording:

moderate temperatures, to keep resolutions, gloomy, non-descript weather, to have no inclination, in the depth of winter, to put bets, vague memories, invigorating.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Its really nice when all the flowers come out and nature starts again.
2. The hottest place she has been to is Spain.
3. Vivien likes to lie around in the sun getting a tan.
4. In winter she cannot concentrate and work because her head feels like it is full of cotton - wool.
5. Vivien's favourite season is autumn.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. What are Vivien's favourite times of the year? Why?
2. Is it really depressing as the nights get longer and darker?
3. What influences the climate of England and how?
4. What are the advantages of autumn mentioned by Vivien?
5. What time of the year is kind of non - descript, dark, gloomy? Prove this point of view.
6. What time of the year are most people positive. Why?
7. What season do you have a certain affection for. Why?
8. Does winter in England differ a lot from the same time of the year in Hungary (Ukraine)?
9. What does this difference depend upon?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Коли я з батьками була у Швейцарії і Норвегії, ми каталися на лижах, погода була сніжною та холодною. Напевно, у Норвегії було дуже холодно, але я зовсім не пам'ятаю. В Англії люди вважають, що в Чехії сіро та холодно, і якщо ти збираєшся туди у відпустку, то тобі говорять: « Навіщо влітку їхати в Чехію? Чому тобі не поїхати в яке-небудь місце, де по-справжньому відпочити? » Але, насправді, це одне з найжаркіших місць, де я побувала. У Брно є дуже красиве озеро, де всі купаються, є багато кемпінгів та пивних, я б теж купалася, якби вода не була такою брудною. А в цілому відпустка вдалася.

Багато англійців, на мій погляд, вважають Угорщину сірою і нудною країною з хмарочосами і хрущовськими будівлями соціалістичних часів. Вони навіть не уявляють, що тут може бути жарко і що сільські пейзажі тут бувають просто чудові.

У США я жила в новій Англії, і усе там було схоже на Англію - такий же зелений ландшафт. У жарких місцях я не бувала і не хочу туди. В Угорщині я сумую за морем, тому що тут його немає. Торік я, як тільки приїхала в Англію у вересні, відразу відправилася на узбережжя. Біля моря ви себе відчуваєте якось особливо, навкруги свіже повітря, у вас начебто вливаються свіжі сили.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.8.

HOLIDAYS. LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic HOLIDAYS. LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember from the tape-recording:

poppy seed cake, walnuts, sultanas, to chink one's glasses together, a pillow case, stuffing, mince pies, to benefit from, to keep children entertained.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Birthdays are particularly celebrated in Vivien's family.
2. In England they don't have name days at all.
3. The day before the holidays was always really boring.
4. They have to watch the President's speech in England.
5. People are usually bloated to do anything other than flop in front of the television and watch it.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. When did Vivien and other children in her family wake up on Christmas morning?
2. What did they do immediately?
3. Where did they usually find presents?
4. What was a pillow case more preferable to and why?
5. What was it usually full with?
6. How did presents change and what was the situation like in the end?
7. What was always good fun for little Vivien and her cousins at Easter?
8. What does her mother always insist on eating on Good Friday? Why?
9. Does Vivien treat birthdays as big kind of celebration?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Ну, а потім наставало саме Різдво, двадцять п'яте число було великою подією. Поки в кухні жарилася індичка, ми розкривали і розглядали свої подарунки, а потім бігали на кухню і заважали матері. Індичка готувалася з ковбасками і беконом зверху, і начинкою двох сортів: каштани та цибуля із шафраном, на гарнір - смажена картопля, брюссельська капуста з м'ясним і хлібним соусами, що дуже подобалося моїй кузині. Після цього ми їли різдвяний пудинг, дуже ситний, солодкий та калорійний, він робиться з різних сушених фруктів і з додаванням великої кількості алкоголю. Пудинг поливають бренді і запалюють, у кімнату пудинг вноситься палаючим, а потім його їдять зі спеціальною коньячною олією. Його готують з олії, цукру та бренді. Крім того, ми їли маленькі пиріжки із сухофруктами. Усі ці страви були дуже калорійними. Уся ця їжа поглинається на протязі години, а потім усі за традицією дивляться промову королеви. Мій батько наполягав, щоб усі сідали і слухали виступ королеви: його тривалість хвилин п'ять - десять, вона говорить про минулий рік, а після цього, усі, звичайно, вже просто продовжують дивитися телевизор приблизно 2 години

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.9.

SIGHTSEEING

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic SIGHTSEEING.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember according to the tape-recording:

amazing, huge, to turn handles, to be shut for repairs, squeamish, mummies, to queue for hours.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. The museums are not really good in Budapest.
2. Vivien must have been around the National Gallery 20 times.
3. The Science Museum has exhibitions that you can take part in.
4. The "Museum of Medicine" is really for the squeamish.
5. To queue for hours to get in museums is a very thrilling event.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Vivien go around every time someone comes to visit her in Budapest? Why?
2. What museums has she really visited?
3. What is the Natural History Museum full of?
4. What museum was Vivien's favourite one when she was a child? Why?
5. What can people find about in the "Museum of Medicine"?
6. What is the Victoria and Albert Museum interesting for?
7. What museum did Vivien and her mother queue for hours to get to?
8. What exhibition does she remember as a very thrilling event?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Музеї в Будапешті гарні. Кожного разу, коли до мене приїжджає хтось з Англії, я веду їх у Національну Картинну Галерею. Я вже побувала там раз десять, але щоразу я знаходжу щось нове. Там добре представлений Пікассо.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Laboratory Work NO.10.

THE FIRST VISIT TO THE THEATER

Exercise 1. Make up a list of words and word-combinations which correspond to the topic THE FIRST VISIT TO THE THEATER.

Exercise 2. Listen to the text.

Exercise 3. To the following list of words and word-combinations which you've heard in the text add as many as you remember according to the tape-recording:

seagull, evocative scenery, disbelief, to suspend, amateur dramatics, playwright, to start overacting.

Memorize all these words and word-combinations.

Exercise 4. Are the following statements true or false?

1. Vivien tries to go to the theatre every time when she goes abroad.
2. She can't suspend her disbelief enough to really get into a play.
3. Overacting doesn't get on her nerves.
4. Chekhov is probably her favourite playwright.
5. Theatres seem more like art.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions:

1. Does Vivien enjoy going the theatre as much as to the cinema?
2. Why was Chekhov's "The Seagull" quite exciting?
3. What helped the staff to convey the idea of clouds there?
4. Who is her favourite playwright?
5. What can't Vivien suspend enough to really get into a play?
6. What plays did she study at school?
7. Why did she have to read « Hamlet » about a hundred times?
8. What was the worst kind of amateur dramatics she had ever seen? Why?
9. Do films or plays seem more like art? Why?

Exercise 6. Make up your own sentences with the key-words and word-combinations (Ex.3).

Exercise 7. Listen to the first part of the recording and give your variant of translation into Ukrainian.

Exercise 8. Listen to the same section once more. Retell it in English adding the information which might have been omitted in your translation.

Exercise 9. Listen and give your variant of translation to each section.

Exercise 10. Listen and retell all of them extract by extract.

Exercise 11. Translate into English:

Напевно, Чехов - мій самий улюблений драматург. Але, як я вже казала, кіно я люблю більше, тому що у фільм занурюєшся з головою, що ніяк не можна сказати про спектакль. Все-рівно театр - це більше мистецтво, ніж життя.

Exercise 12. Listen to the same extract. Write it down as a dictation.

Exercise 13. Compare your variant of translation into English with what you've written down from the tape-recording as a dictation.

Exercise 14. Make up a plan for retelling of the text you've heard. Retell the text. Record your retelling.

Exercise 15. Write a summary of the text.

Tapescript NO. 1.

1.1. The British people avoid shaking hands as much as possible. An Englishman will shake hand with you when he meets you for the first time or when he makes his farewell, that is to say, when he leaves you for long or for good.

It's a rule that the guest offers his hand first. No matter that the person visited is a woman. The guest is the visitor and he puts out his hand first.

A foreign guest should remember that to kiss a lady's hand may produce an unintentional bang on the nose by the lady who may be not accustomed to such ancient regime manners.

Moreover, men friends when meeting in the street do not raise their hats to each other; neither do they click their heels. That is because the British hate army drills.

1.2. One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the street.

People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus-stops in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishman are naturally polite and are never tired in saying "Thank you", "I'm sorry", "Beg your pardon". If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, he will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the English people.

English people don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

1.3 The Englishman does not like boasting or showing off in manners, dress or speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreigner's language.

The Englishman prefers his own house to an apartment in a block of flats, because he doesn't wish his doing to be overlooked by his neighbours. "An Englishman's house is his castle."

Many Englishmen help their wives in many ways. They clean the windows on Saturday afternoon, they often wash up the dishes after supper in the evening.

Sunday is a very quite day in London. All the shops are closed, and so are the theatres and most of the cinemas.

Londoners like to get out of town on Sundays. The sea is not far – only fifty or sixty miles away and people like to go down to the sea in summer or somewhere to the country for skiing in winter.

1.4 Every nation forms for itself a type which it admires and a consideration of it may be instructive and amusing. This type changes with the circumstances of the time. The type which seems to be the most popular in England today is that of the strong silent man. He has been a favourite with women writers. In principle he is a man of few words and of a smaller vocabulary; he is very practical, as is shown by the fact that he uses a lot of technical terms when speaking to people who

cannot understand them; he is embarrassed in general company and his manners leave much to be desired. He is not much of a reader. He is not a conversationalist, but when he speaks he goes straight to the point, his intelligence is good but a little narrow. He knows that two and two make four, and it has never occurred to him that in some way sometimes they make five. He has no patience with art and his philosophical attitude is naïve. He has never had any doubts about the things that “matter” and indeed part of his strength lies in the fact that he never sees that any question has more sides than one. His character is more excellent than his intellect.

Tapescript NO. 2.

My dad is quite old, he's 81. My mum's about 15 years younger. I have two brothers. Nigel, who is seven years older than me, is a computer programmer, or he does something with computers. I'm not sure what exactly. His main interest is music, and he plays the guitar very well, and the piano. He's married to Nikki, who is an artist. She's half Swiss, and paints pictures for a living. They live in London, and have two children. My other brother, Chris, is a stockbroker, and he lives with his family in Hong Kong because the firm he works for sent him out there. They send him all over the world. He met his wife Leslie in South Africa, when he was working there. Leslie doesn't work -she's a housewife and she brings up the children. They've got four children. So I have six nieces and nephews, which means I have quite a lot of presents to buy at Christmas! I come from quite a big family. I worked it out once that I've got 25 cousins, because my dad's dad married twice, and my mum's mum married twice, so I would have had three sets of grandparents if they had all been alive at the same time. However, I only remember one grandparent, my grandmother on my mother's, side, but she died when I was very young so I only have very vague-memories of her. My mum has two "brothers and sisters, and she has three half-sisters. And my dad has four brothers and sisters and two stepbrothers and sisters.

My two brothers are a lot older than me. so I didn't see them much when I was little because they weren't at home that much. There are seven years between each of us, so one brother is seven years older than me and the other is fourteen years older than me. However, my auntie Patty lived with us in the country for a while, and she has four children, and the two girls. Catherine and Sarah, were around my age, so it was like having two sisters. This was nice, because we went to school together and we could play together, and it was nice having people of my age around.

My parents live in the country, in the south-west of England. When I lived in England I used to go to visit them maybe every month, but now of course it's much more difficult, and now I go about twice a year. Normally I go at Christmas, although not this year, and some time in the summer. They live in the middle of the country and it's really nice. There is a river, and you can go for long walks and get some

peace and quiet after living in the city. My brother Nigel who lives in London goes home quite a lot to visit them with his children, but my older brother Chris can't go that often, of course, as he's always very busy working in Hong Kong.

In England, the stereotypical family is husband and wife and 2.4 children, so they say, and a dog and a cat. We have two cats, by the way. They were my cats, but when I left to come and live in Hungary I took them to my mum, who wasn't overjoyed at the time, but now she quite likes them. We used to have a dog, a big golden Labrador, but he had to be put down 'cause he got very sick, so that was quite sad. The English stereotypical family of husband and wife is, I suppose, changing now because there are a lot of one-parent families. A lot of people get divorced now and live on their own and bring up their children on their own. What about my parents? Well, my mother never worked, she was a housewife, and she and my dad lived in Sri Lanka and India for much of their married life, 'cause my dad was a businessman. He's retired now but used to import, I think it was whisky and fertilizer, from England to Sri Lanka. My mum brought up two children there, so both of my brothers were brought up in Sri Lanka and India. They must have had a very idyllic childhood. I heard stories about them swimming in tropical seas and going on expeditions to tea plantations, and it sounded really nice. I was born a year after they moved back to England, near London, so that's a bit different from exotic Asia. I suppose in a way we conformed to the typical stereotype of a family, in that my father was the breadwinner and the head of the family, and my mother was a housewife and brought up the children. Nowadays in England, most women seem to want to go out to work, and even if they have children they send them to a nursery or a creche at a very early age, and go back to work to resume their careers. Also, quite often now just the immediate family live together, and a lot of old people live on their own, not usually with their children and their grandchildren as used to be the case

Tapescript NO.3.

I'm five foot eight. I'm not sure what that is on the metric scale - I think it's one metre seventy, or something like that. So I'm quite, tall. I'm overweight I think, although people say I'm not. I don't know how much I weigh, 'cause I always find it too depressing to weigh myself. I don't feel I take as much exercise as I should. I used to go to a gym, but I found it really boring. My main exercise is walking - I walk everywhere - and swimming, which is fine for giving you good stamina and broad shoulders, and it's good for your heart and lungs. I have very short hair. I had it cut recently, because if you go swimming every day, which I try to, then it's much more convenient to have really short hair. It doesn't get in the way, you can dry it really quickly, and you don't have to take gel and all sorts of hair products to the swimming pool every time you go. It's light brown. It's much fairer in the summer, and in the winter it gets darker. I have blue eyes. I wear contact lenses - well I wear one, in one eye.

I think I'm quite easy-going. I get more stressed out than I used to, but I think it's just the pressure of work, journalism can be quite stressful. As a journalist, you always have deadlines. You have to write something by a certain time and if you don't get it done, then the editor gets really mad. I think I'm quite shy, I never really used to like meeting people, and got quite shy and nervous and had nothing to say for myself, but now I feel much more comfortable. If you have a job or you have something you can tell people about, you can have self-confidence.

I'm not particularly religious. My family isn't religious at all. We never went to church. The only times I've been to church recently were for weddings and funerals. I remember when I was little though, I used to really love singing. At the age of about seven, I wanted to go to church because I wanted to sing the hymns, as they have good tunes. So my attitude to life is not particularly religious, although I do believe in some kind of spiritual life. In the spiritual world. I find the Eastern religions much more appealing. So, when I wrote about Hungarian Buddhists, it was particularly interesting. I think reincarnation is a fascinating subject and I believe in it to some extent. I feel you always have to keep an open mind, be prepared to learn new things and meet new people, and always try to live in the best way that you can and not hurt other people.

You learn through the experiences of all the things that happen to you. Whenever life is really bad, you have to think that well, you know, maybe you can learn something from it, so if you have a bad time or something really sad happens in your life you have to try to find a positive side to it. All kinds, of terrible things happen all through your life there's death and violence and all the awful things you read about in the newspapers every day, and you just have to... I suppose... try not to get too depressed by everything and think about the positive side of things

I don't know if I'm particularly obsessive, habitwise. I like to do different things each day. That was why I started being a freelance journalist, because every day is different. I hate being in same kind of routine which is always the same every day and I can easily get bored if I don't have some kind of intellectual stimulation all the time. That's why it's interesting to live abroad, in another country. There's always something that's different, there's always something new, something to learn.

I'm similar, I think, in personality to my mother. People always say that she's really calm and easy-going. She's always very friendly to guests and visitors, and if I take friends home to stay, she's always really nice and charming to them, although she can be quite critical of people. I don't know if this is a particularly English thing, where on the surface people seem so polite and friendly but maybe behind somebody's back they're not quite the same person, but it has been in my experience. My mother always has an interesting outlook on life, and she's very perceptive. She often points out little things that I don't notice.

My dad is very placid, he's very calm and very sweet. He's a great big man, over six foot tall, but now he's had a hip operation, he can hardly walk, which is sad because he has had such an active and sporty life. He's still quite cheerful generally, but the pain makes him really grumpy and depressed at times. He watches TV a lot now that he's retired and he still bets on horses, a great hobby of his. He's very soft and sweet, not a typical strict father, and he's always been very easy-going. When I was a child, both my parents were very relaxed, and I could do what I wanted to most of the time. I could learn to drive when I was seventeen, take the car out and go and visit friends, and they would never say things like "You must be home at twelve o'clock:", or "Where have you been?". They would always be almost disinterested in a way, kind of detached. They had an attitude like "Let the children get on with their own lives and don't interfere!" Maybe it might seem like they didn't care, or that they were cold, but I don't know, it's just the English way, They don't want to interfere as much in other people's lives, and let people get on with their own thing.

I sometimes think I hardly know my brothers, because when I was little, while I was growing up, they weren't at home. One was away at boarding school and the other one at university, so I hardly ever saw them. I've seen my brother Nigel much more recently. He's very funny, he's always really witty and you can have a good laugh with him and joke about. I've seen my other brother so rarely of late, but we talk on the phone a bit these days. "He calls me from Hong Kong or sends me e-mail at work, and that's quite nice, to re-establish contact. I think we're all quite similar. We're all quite easy-going, hard-working, and enjoy being busy all the time and don't like just sitting around and doing nothing.

My friend Jo lives in London. She is now a television producer. She makes films for the BBC and for Channel 4 about all kinds of really strange and interesting subjects. We met at university when she was studying Spanish, and for a while I studied Spanish so I knew a lot of people in that department. I think we became friends through social activities though. We used to go out to discos all the time, or concerts and we ended up sharing a flat in Leeds, but then we lost touch with each other for quite a long time. She's very artistic, one of these people who's very intense and highly strong, so she can be very sensitive, or then suddenly she can be very affectionate, and then very angry.

Tapescript NO. 4.

To promote a healthy way of life, I suppose the cliché is "You are what you eat". I think it is. They're always telling us in newspapers and magazines to eat low-fat food, to cut down on fat. A Hungarian diet isn't particularly good for that, as they're used to cooking everything in lard. Now, however, they even advertise on TV to cook things in sunflower oil, although recently it was revealed that this Health Education advert was in fact sponsored by the sunflower oil producers. So, it's very

healthy to cut down on red meat. Of course, if you are a vegetarian, you don't have to particularly worry about fat.

The most healthy diets are in places like Greece, I think, where they eat a lot of oils like olive oil, which belongs to a kind of fats which are more healthy. They eat a lot of fresh fruit and tomatoes, and suffer from less heart disease although they smoke a lot in Greece, so it's always one step forward and three steps back.

We should eat more fibre, and that's another thing in favour of a vegetarian diet, as if you eat no meat, then you have to get your protein in some other way for example by eating beans, brown rice or lentils, which are also full of fibre. In England they have breakfast cereals that are full of bran, but they're horrible really. They have no taste, but if you eat a bowl you get lots of fibre.

Vegetables and fruit also have a lot of fibre in them. If possible, eat them raw. Sometimes, in the winter, it's difficult to get a good choice of vegetables - well, you can get them but they're more expensive. I think vegetables and fruit are my favourite things to eat, so, all in all, I do eat quite healthily. I still have a similar diet to that that I had when I was strictly vegetarian, but occasionally, if my flatmate and I cook together, we eat meat, as she's a real carnivore and gets a bit fed up if it's always broccoli and brown rice.

Fish is also really good to eat. Tinned fish like sardines are full of vitamin A and it's especially good for women. It's full of calcium which is good for your bones and your joints, so you become less likely to get rheumatism when you get older if you eat lots of fish.

I don't drink that much coffee, 'cos it makes me nervous. If I have one cup of coffee I'm fine, but if I have two cups I burst into tears. I don't know why. It has a very strong effect on me. Tea, however, has absolutely no effect on me. I can drink 20 cups of tea a day and last thing at night and I still don't have any trouble falling asleep.

They say it's really bad though, and that it's got more caffeine in it than coffee but, I don't know, it affects everybody in different ways. Chocolate seems to have quite a powerful effect, particularly on women, as they tend to eat more chocolate, especially if they're unhappy or depressed.

They say now that a few glasses of red wine every day is actually good for your heart, and lowers your cholesterol level. I think wine's the only palatable drink - oh, and Guinness, of course. That's also said to be very good for you, as is a moderate amount of beer, but I don't really like beer very much.

I smoked for about 5 years at university, but I've given up for a long time now. I gave up really easily, it's really strange. I just woke up one morning and hated the idea of it, and I've never smoked since. Now I find it really stomach churning, but then I breathe in so much pollution in the inner city. When I go into a pub, the next morning I feel like I've been smoking myself from breathing in other people's cigarette fumes, which can be quite frustrating. At least if someone drinks and gets drunk, they don't breathe alcohol into your veins, but if someone smokes a lot you have to share it.

Health experts advise everybody to walk everywhere, but if you walk in the city you still breathe in exhaust fumes from cars. It's a kind of double-edged sword. Taking exercise is good though, and I try to swim every day. Ideally I'd swim before I went to work, but I'm too lazy to get up in the morning. I hate getting up in the morning, so I swim after work. I also take quite a lot of vitamins. They're expensive in Hungary, much more expensive than in England, so if I go back to England I'll bring back lots of multivitamins. I believe in them and I think that's the main thing. If you believe in something, then it works. I'm quite in favour of faith healers and things like that, psychics and such like. I take Vitamin C, 1000 mg a day, and I never seem to get colds so I put it down to that, and I take B vitamins which are supposed to have a very good effect on your nervous system and make you calm and put you in a good mood, as well as being good for your basic bodily system. I don't know what they do really. Maybe they're good for the blood or something.

We used to have a lot of old superstitions at home about what food to eat. My mum always says you should eat rhubarb, because it cools your blood down. You should eat fish for your brain. You should eat cabbage if you have spots, as it cleans your skin, your complexion, and you should eat liver to improve your liver so if you've been drinking or you've been to a party or something - eat liver. Those are just a few things. My mum always used to say you should eat fat, because I was on a strict vegetarian diet. Perhaps she was a secret Hungarian.

Tapescript NO. 5.

My daily routine is a bit different now that I'm working freelance, but when I was working regularly at the newspaper I would start the day by getting up at about half past seven, have a shower, brush my teeth, put in my contact lenses and try to listen to the radio at eight o'clock, because they have fifteen minutes of news in English which was useful for my work. If there were any news stories I was interested in, I would quickly jot down the information and then follow it up at work. Then I would go to work, and maybe get a cake or something on the way, if I hadn't had time for breakfast, or buy some fruit from a little stall on the street. Quite often I walked to work, which only took about twenty minutes. It was a good way to wake up, and I'd buy a newspaper on the way so I could read about what was happening in this country, as it used to be my task to write about the political comings and goings.

When I got to work, I was usually one of the first people there, which was quite nice because it meant I, could make a cup of tea - being English of course I drink tea all the time. Next I'd read the paper, and then I'd start working on certain tasks that I'd have to do every week for the newspaper, like writing some short news briefs or going through the papers to find any interesting, juicy stories The things they liked were murders, bank robberies and things like that.

Then I usually had a few interviews to do, and afterwards I'd write them up on the computer and at some point I'd go out for lunch. I liked to just go out to the market and get some vegetables. I used to be a vegetarian in England, but it's not quite so easy here. Well, it's not only that it's not easy. I actually quite liked meat. In Hungary I had an excuse, to try all of the different types of meat produce. Still, I don't eat meat every day and I very rarely cook it, so I like to buy lots of vegetables. So, I would buy peppers and tomatoes and some bread rolls and things, and then have a cold lunch. In the afternoon, it would be more of the same, writing up, or maybe working on some longer story or interview.

Now that I work freelance, I tend to work at home a lot, or to go out and do interviews and then come home and type them up. If I want to use a computer, I go to a friend's house. She doesn't live very far away and I have a key to her flat, so I can use her computer and her fax machine, which is really useful as I can send off articles to newspapers . It's difficult calling newspapers in England, 'cause you have to call them in the morning, and so it's very expensive. Also, I find it quite difficult dealing with people on the phone. If they don't know who you are, they just hear a name and a voice on the other end of the line and you have to be really pushy to sell your story to them. So the business side of journalism is quite difficult, and it's not something that I particularly enjoy.

I used to come home at about seven. I stayed quite late at work, and then did some shopping on the way back to get some food for the evening, and when I got back I'd start cooking. My flatmate would cook maybe once a week, but I actually enjoy cooking. I find it really relaxing. After thinking all day, it's nice to just chop up vegetables and think of something really mindless, and not have to concentrate too hard. I make a lot of Indian food, I suppose. My parents used to cook lot of Indian meals with spices, so I bought lots of spices in London. Some of them are quite difficult to get here. My flatmate likes pasta and Italian food so I cook that sometimes. I also cook a lot of vegetable dishes.

After dinner, I usually watch television. I usually watch the news in English and Hungarian. Quite often on weekdays I'm too tired to go out, but, if I do, maybe I go to the cinema with my flatmate or friends, or I go out to dine at other people's houses. Where I go also depends on how much money I have. Sometimes I go out to a restaurant or go for a pizza.

Now we've got all these channels on the TV, it's quite tempting to just stay in and watch something on TV. I brought a guitar with me from England and sometimes I play that, which is quite a good way of relaxing.

I don't read as many books as I used to, say, when I was at university. This is probably because I have to read all day reading newspapers, and I get a bit fed up with reading. So, unfortunately, I don't read that much. I've bought lots of Hungarian literature though, and I keep telling myself that one day I'm going to read it all. However when I come home from work I'm usually so exhausted that I just sit there, stare at the television and drink cups of tea all evening and go to bed maybe about midnight.

Tapescript NO.6.

At the age of about eighteen, in August, everybody in my year was waiting for their "A" level results to see if they got high enough grades to go on to university. We had to apply for five universities, which we put on a list, with the best one at the top. If you want to go to Oxford or Cambridge, of course, you have to put that as number one, and then it goes down, so Oxford and Cambridge would have to be first, and then maybe Bristol, Manchester, Leeds and the rest. The Scottish universities are very good. The universities require a certain grade - 'A' to 'C' are passes. 'A' is the best, followed by 'B', then 'C'. Usually, they ask for three 'C's or above. I passed, fortunately, and I went to Leeds University, which was my first choice because it had a very good Russian department, and I studied Russian and Spanish. University usually lasts for three or four years. We were lucky, as when I was at university we were given a grant, or a lump sum of money to live on, and we didn't have to pay it back. The amount you got was graded according to your parents' income. So, if your parents didn't have very much money you got a full grant, which was not a lot of money, but you could live on it. So you could pay your rent, get food and go out quite a lot, as well as buy your books. Going to live in Leeds in the North was better, because things were much cheaper than, say, if I had been in London, where I imagine it's very difficult for a student to survive, especially these days.

At university, it's quite different from being at school because you have to rely on your own motivation. I know a lot of people who just didn't go to any of their classes because they weren't compulsory.

It was three years of enjoying yourself, basically, studying what you wanted to study, being away from home for the first time, and having some money and being able to go out to parties and concerts. For the first year, I lived in a hall of residence, which was a bit like being in a boarding school. There were lots of eighteen-year olds away from home for the first time, and of course they couldn't cook, and they weren't used to doing their own washing or looking after themselves. It kind of eased you into living on your own. So this was good, because we had to learn to look after ourselves, cooking and cleaning, and at the same time finding time to study for our

finals. Final exams at university were based on the whole three years' studies, so there was a lot to learn and it was quite stressful in July when exam time came round. Some people think that this is not a good idea, and that maybe it would be better if there was some sort of system of continuous assessment, because there are a lot of people who do very well all year, and work very hard, but when it comes to doing exams they just go crazy with stress and can't remember anything when it comes to the three hour exam you have to do. So, I would be more in favour of that because I don't think three hours can fairly represent however much you have learnt in three years.

Tapescript NO. 7.

One of my favourite times of the year is spring. I think it feels optimistic, after a long winter, when the flowers come out and it starts getting warmer. You don't have to put your coat on all the time. When the sun starts shining a bit more everybody is much more positive, in a much better mood. Winter is always so long and dark. I think it is really nice when the days get longer and brighter and warmer, all the flowers come out and things look greener, and nature starts again. I like to go walking in the hills around Budapest or on Margit Island and it is always really beautiful in the spring and summer. Although actually, summer in Hungary is almost too hot for my liking. Sometimes it gets really hot, and it is quite difficult to work and concentrate when it gets too hot and sweaty. In England there are much more moderate temperatures because of the sea, which regulates the temperature, so the winters are not very cold and the summers aren't very hot. Sometimes it rains in the summer, but you can be sure of a few nice days.

Autumn is another favourite season of mine. Trees look beautiful and you can go on walks in the hills. It becomes easier to work and there are always a lot of parties in autumn, so for some reason I find I like autumn. However, it is a little bit depressing as you think of the winter soon coming and the nights get longer and darker. I suppose as I was born in autumn. I have a certain affection for that time of the year.

Winter is quite grim in Hungary, I think, when it is dark and cold and wet. Of course, traditionally it rains a lot in England as well, as everybody says, but in Hungary it gets much colder, although it is more of a dry cold, I think, and it is not usually so windy. In England it can get very windy. My least favourite months are, I think, January and February. It is just really depressing. Even though it's the New Year and you should be optimistic, with new beginnings and all those New Year's resolutions that nobody ever keeps, they are still the worst months. They are kind of non-descript, just snowy, dark, and gloomy.

I think the hottest place I've been to is Spain. I have never been anywhere really tropical. Granada is down in the south, so it is getting close to Africa, but it is still probably not as hot, although it seemed really hot to me. In Granada, there is no green

anywhere, except in the Alhambra, where there is some grass and some water. I do not like places where it is all dusty and dry. That is why I have no inclination to go to deserts, with dust, sand and flies.

I think Moscow is probably the coldest place I have been to, although I have never been there in the depths of winter. I have been in September and October, and that was really cold, the kind of cold that gets into your bones. In Hungary it's good because at least you get snow at Christmas, which is something English people always hope for, pray for, but very rarely get. I do not think there has been snow since 1970 or something. I do not ever remember there being snow for Christmas there. It is quite funny because people always put bets, at the bookmakers on whether or not there will be snow. I heard on Sky TV this year that there almost was snow. They thought there were maybe a few snow showers over England and the "bookies", as they are called, were getting really panicky, because they would have had to pay out a lot of money if even just one snow flake fell on the London Weather Centre. They would have had to pay out something like a hundred thousand pounds, because a lot of people had bet that there would be snow.

One thing I like about winter is that you wear more clothes, I don't know why that appeals to me. I do not really like wearing sort of skimpy clothes, particularly over my almost white body. I have very fair skin, so I never go brown, even if I work at it. I actually find sunbathing really boring. I have no desire to lie around in the sun getting a tan. Also in summer, I get really sleepy and find it quite difficult to work, so I prefer the winter, I think, when I can concentrate and I can work and my head does not feel like it is full of cotton-wool.

When I was in Switzerland and Norway with my parents, we went skiing, so it was snowy weather, and very cold. I think our trip to Norway was very cold but I have such vague memories of it, I do not know. In England, people always used to think the Czech Republic would be grey and cold, and if you planned to go there people would say "Why are you going there in the summer? Why don't you go somewhere nice, where you can have a proper holiday?", but in fact, it was the hottest place I'd ever been to. In Brno, there is a really beautiful lake where everybody goes swimming, well you could if it wasn't so polluted, and a lot of little camp sites all around, and beer gardens. That was a really nice holiday.

I think people in England think Hungary is grey and full of skyscrapers and many socialist-style buildings. They do not imagine that it could be hot, or have, you know, nice countryside.

In the USA I have only been to New England, which was in many ways very similar to England, with the same sort of green landscape. I have not been anywhere really hot, and don't have much inclination to. I do miss the sea, being in Hungary, a land-locked country. As soon as I went back to England in September last year, I went

straight to the sea-side. There's something that you feel being by the sea, I think, that I miss. The air is so fresh, and it is very invigorating.

Tapescript NO. 8.

Our family is not really that traditional. We don't often go to church, only for weddings and funeral. We used to try to go to midnight mass on Christmas Eve, but when it got around to midnight on Christmas Eve, everyone was usually too drunk or had eaten too much or was too tired to walk a mile up to the church. So we went a couple of times, but we didn't usually manage it. I remember going once, after a party, when my cousin Sarah had hiccups through the whole service, which was quite embarrassing. At this time of the year, I would normally be at home but, unfortunately, because of problems at work, this year I couldn't go home, which I'm quite sad about really.

I went to stay with a Hungarian family for Christmas, with my flatmate and her family, which was really nice, and they let me see a different side to it. We had a little party on Christmas Eve and ate fried fish. We didn't have fish soup because no one in that family likes it particularly. We had a toast, and stood around and wished each other a Happy Christmas and chinked our glasses together. Then we gave presents and we put chocolates on the Christmas tree. They had two kinds of Christmas cake. One was a kind of poppy seed cake, the other much lighter, with walnuts and honey in a kind of twisted pastry. I can't remember what it was called, but anyway it was nice.

Christmas at my parent's house was quite a big event, I mean for the children especially, and I remember when I was very small it was so exciting. We would wake up at 6 o'clock or earlier on Christmas morning, and immediately look at the bottom of the bed, where there would be a pillow case, not a stocking (which was good because you can get more presents into a pillow case) at the bottom of the bed, which supposedly Father Christmas had brought. It was full of little presents and fruit and nuts and all kinds of little things. Mine was always very exciting, I think my mum had very original ideas. I don't remember when we stopped getting them, I suppose I was about fifteen or something, but in the years up until then we used to get them, in some form. However, towards the end they got smaller and smaller, so that in the end it was just a sock, maybe with an orange and a walnut in it.

As I got older, the big parties used to be on Christmas Eve, on the 24th, when all my cousins, a boy and three girls- and maybe some of their respective boyfriends and girlfriends, and my two brothers with their girlfriends. It would start at maybe 8 o'clock in the evening, and we'd make a big punch, which consisted of red wine, vodka, orange juice and fruit, and put in the hall so people could dip in and have a drink if they wanted to. We'd also have a cold buffet with crisps, chicken, sausages and quiche, so it wasn't a sit-down meal but just snacks really. When everyone had

had enough punch to drink, we started playing games, just silly party games that people play in England. For example, we used to play pass the orange, where you have two teams, and you all stand in a line and have to pass the orange under your chin to the next person, who would take it under their chin. It sounds really boring, but for some reason it gets really funny, 'cause it's quite difficult, as the orange tends to travel down your chest. Then we'd also play charades, where again you have two teams and you think of a film, a book, a play or a TV programme, and you give the title to the other team who then have to act it. It's quite simple but also quite difficult, as there are lots of different signs you can use, but you mustn't speak. That would go on all evening.

After that, there's Christmas Day, the 25th, which is supposed to be the big day, the big event. While the turkey was cooking in the morning, everyone would open their presents, and then usually hang around in the kitchen and annoy my mum, who'd be trying to cook. We would have a turkey with bacon on the top, which was really nice, and sausages, stuffing- two kinds of stuffing, chestnut stuffing and a kind of sage and onion stuffing - roast potatoes, sprouts, gravy, and bread sauce, which my cousin really liked. Afterwards, we'd have Christmas pudding, which is an incredibly rich, very sweet, very heavy pudding made from all kinds of dried fruit, like raisins and sultanas, with a lot of alcohol in it. You pour brandy over the top and set fire to it, so it comes into the room alight, on fire, and then you eat it with brandy butter, which is made of butter, sugar and brandy, I think, all mixed up. We also had mince pies, which are small dried fruit-filled pies. So it's an incredibly heavy meal. Everyone eats that for about an hour, and then we have to watch the Queen's speech, which I think is at two o'clock, and a kind of tradition. My father insists that we all have to sit down and watch the Queen as she speaks for five or ten minutes about the year that's gone by, and then usually, everyone just carries on watching television all afternoon.

The Christmas weather in England is so uninspiring, either rainy or cold, so after such a huge meal people just sit down, flop in front of the television and watch old films until evening. When evening comes, we have tea. We have a cup of tea and some Christmas cake-another very rich, heavy cake which my aunty Patty always makes, with sultanas, raisins, nuts, cherries and all kinds of dried fruit in it. After that, nobody usually wants to eat anything. People are usually just too exhausted or bloated to do anything other than maybe open a few more presents, if there are any left, or play with the children, to keep them entertained until it's time for them to go to bed.

For a long time, I haven't spent New Year with my parents, I've usually spent it in London with friends, or for the last couple of years, I've spent it in Hungary. It was never a big tradition in our family. Because we didn't live near a town, or even a village, we didn't go out, so we would normally just watch television, maybe drink some champagne at midnight and then go to bed.

We don't really have any traditions for Easter either. When I was little, my mum used to hide little chocolate Easter eggs in the garden, which was a really good idea, and

me and my two cousins Catherine and Sarah would go and hunt for them, and that was always good fun. The only thing my mother does that is vaguely religious is that on Good Friday she always insists that we eat fish. I don't know why, this is something which goes back to her family, I think.

Birthdays are not particularly celebrated. We all get presents, but I can't remember the last time I had a birthday cake. It was probably when I was about ten. My mum doesn't really like baking cakes. I remember she bought one once or twice for my birthday, but we don't really treat birthdays as big kind of celebration. We give presents, and that's about it really. When I was with friends in London, we would go out for a drink or for a meal or something. As you get older, it gets less important really, maybe because it's less and less likely that you want to remember your birthday.

In England we don't have name days at all, so I have benefited now from being in Hungary, 'cause I have my name day in December. So I have my birthday in October, my name day in December and then there's Christmas, so it's always quite well. There's nothing special connected with names in England.

The day before the holidays was always very exciting at school. I remember the last day at school, there'd be special classes where you could read something out of a book with the teacher, maybe put on a play, or put on a funny show about the teachers.

Tapescript NO. 9.

The museums are really good in Budapest. I think every time someone comes to visit me or comes to stay from England, I go around the National Gallery again. I must have been around it 10 times, but I always find something different. They have some good Picasso exhibitions.

I recently visited the Applied Arts Museum, and it was very good. The last time I went it was actually for a fashion show. They seem to do quite a lot of different things there. The building itself was more interesting than the exhibits, because of its strange decor. The Ethnographic Museum is also good- I went to a photographic exhibition there recently.

London of course also has many famous museums. The National Portrait Gallery and the Tate Gallery have a lot of very good collections, and the museums are amazing. They are so huge. The Natural History Museum is full of dinosaurs and bones and kinds of biological things. My favourite was the Science Museum, where we always went for a treat when I was a child, because it had all these exhibitions that you can take part in. You can press buttons and turn handles and the exhibit works, and you can find out how science works. It has a children's department which I actually went back to look at this summer, but it was shut for repairs, unfortunately.

That used to be really good. Upstairs, on the top floor there is the "Museum of Medicine", which is really not for the squeamish. It is really interesting if you are interested in how the body works, and operations and things, or if you are bloodthirsty! The Victoria and Albert Museum has a lot of costumes and a lot of clothing. The British Museum is interesting. It has lots of old mummies, the Egyptian pharaohs in their sarcophagi. I remember going to that when there was the Tutenkhamoun exhibition when I was little, and me and my mum queued for hours and hours to get in, and it was a very thrilling event.

Tapescript NO.10.

I try to go to the theatre when I'm abroad, somewhere interesting. For example, when I was in Moscow, I saw Chekhov's "The Seagull" at a theatre called MHAT, which was quite exciting. It had evocative scenery, and they used a see-through kind of net curtains to convey the idea of clouds, which was very imaginative. I never did really take advantage of London's theatreland cause I don't really enjoy going to the theatre as much as the cinema, as I can't suspend my disbelief enough to really get into the play and believe that they're not just acting, especially when they start shouting, which really gets on my nerves, or when they start overacting. We had to study Shakespeare a lot at school, plays like "As You Like It", "Measure for Measure" and "Hamlet". "Hamlet" was one of the plays I read for A level, so I had to study it in great detail and went to see it quite a few times. I must have read it about a hundred times. The boy's school on the other side of town put on a production of Hamlet, which we went to see, and it lasted about four and a half hours. It was just awful, the worst kind of amateur dramatics. Since then, I've not been a big fan of Shakespeare, I have to say.

Chekhov is probably my favourite playwright. But I prefer the cinema, as I said, to the theatre, because you can really get into films and lose yourself in them, whereas I don't think you really can with plays. It seems more like art.

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